Doc Code: AP.PRE.REQ

PTO/SB/33 (07-09) Approved for use through 07/31/2012. OMB 0651-0031

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PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW		Docket Number (Optional)	
		NGB-32439	
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	09/528,126		March 17, 2000
on	First Named Inventor		
Signature	Noriyoshi Satoh et al		
Art Unit		E	xaminer
Typed or printed name	2618		Richard Chan
Applicant requests review of the final rejection in the above-identified application. No amendments are being filed with this request. This request is being filed with a notice of appeal.			
The review is requested for the reason(s) stated on the attached sheet(s). Note: No more than five (5) pages may be provided.			
I am the	_	00	
applicant/inventor.	<u> </u>	rel C	Signature
assignee of record of the entire interest. See 37 CFR 3.71. Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is enclosed. (Form PTO/SB/96)	Brad	C. Spencer	or printed name
attorney or agent of record. S7076	216-579-1700 Telephone number		
atternal as agent acting under 27 CER 1.24		,	mone number
attorney or agent acting under 37 CFR 1.34. Registration number if acting under 37 CFR 1.34	July	1, 2010	Date
Augustation named in adding driver of Office 1.07	_		
NOTE: Signatures of all the inventors or assignees of record of the entire interest or their representative(s) are required. Submit multiple forms if more than one signature is required, see below*.			

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forms are submitted.

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Appln. No. 09/528,126

Pre-Appeal Brief Request for Review Submission Date: July 1, 2010

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Noriyoshi Satoh et al.

Appln. No. : 09/528,126 Filed : March 17, 2000

Title : RADIO TERMINAL DEVICE

Conf. No. : 2947 TC/A.U. : 2618

Examiner : Richard Chan

Customer No. : 52054

Docket No. : NGB-32439

Mail Stop AF Commissioner of Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PRE-APPEAL BRIEF REQUEST FOR REVIEW

Applicants request review of the final rejections of claims 1-9 set forth in an Office action dated April 12, 2010 (Paper No. 20100326). No amendments are being filed with this request. A Notice of Appeal accompanies this request.

The pending claims were submitted in Amendment "N" dated December 29, 2009 and were finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yokohama (EP 0522 538 A2) in view of Crowley (US 5,493,702). See the Office action at page 2.

Claim 1 requires a portable telephone including a portable telephone housing configured by a resin housing and a metal housing having a metal external surface forming an external surface of the telephone. The resin housing and metal housing are parts of the portable telephone.

Yokoyama is cited for teaching a portable telephone with a resin housing. The resin housing has a metal shielding case *located inside of the resin housing* (see Fig. 1). Yokoyama's telephone lacks an exterior metal housing.

Crowley's docking arrangement housing 16 is cited for teaching a metal housing.

However, Crowley's docking arrangement housing 16 is not a part of a portable telephone, but a

part of a docking arrangement for a portable telephone 12 (2:66-3:4). In Crowley, a portable

telephone 12 having its own portable telephone housing is placed into the docking arrangement

housing 16. Clearly, Crowley's docking arrangement housing 16 is not a part of a portable

telephone.

Applicants submit that the cited combination of references merely teaches a portable

telephone with a plastic housing, as taught by Yokoyama, and a separate, metal docking

arrangement housing 16, as taught by Crowley. The cited references do not teach, or otherwise

render foreseeable, a portable telephone including a portable telephone housing configured by a

resin housing and a metal housing having a metal external surface forming an external surface of

the portable telephone. Advantages provided by the claimed housing are rigidity and shock

resistance without shielding an internal antenna.

Claim 1 further requires that the internal antenna be disposed on a rear surface of a

printed circuit board and that the resin housing covers the rear surface of the printed circuit

board, and that the metal housing forming an external surface of the telephone covers a front

surface of the printed circuit board (the front and rear surfaces are two different surfaces of the

printed circuit board). In the hypothetical combination of Yokoyama's telephone and Crowley's

docking arrangement, Crowley's docking arrangement housing 16 and metal capacitive ground

back plating 34 would cover the rear side of Yokoyama's plastic housing. As shown in Fig. 2,

Crowley's housing 16 does not cover the front of a portable telephone. The front surface of

Yokoyama's circuit board would be covered by Yokoyama's plastic housing and an internal

shielding case, but not by any metal housing forming an external surface of the telephone.

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Applicants submit that the cited references do not teach, or otherwise render foreseeable, a metal

housing forming an external surface of the telephone and covering the front surface of the

printed circuit board.

Moreover, claim 1 requires that the metal housing covers the front surface of the printed

circuit board while leaving at least the part of the printed circuit board on which the internal

antenna is disposed uncovered by the metal housing. In the hypothetical combination of

Yokoyama's telephone and Crowley's docking arrangement, the internal antenna in Yokoyama's

telephone would be located within Crowley's metal housing 16. Therefore, the internal antenna

and the part of the circuit board on which the internal antenna is disposed would be covered by

Crowley's metal housing 16. Accordingly, applicants submit that the cited references do not

teach, or otherwise render foreseeable, a portable telephone housing configured by metal housing

forming an external surface of the telephone that covers the front surface of a printed circuit

board while leaving at least the part of the printed circuit board on which an internal antenna is

disposed uncovered by the metal housing.

Applicants note that Crowley's docking system is part of an antenna transmission

coupling arrangement for use with portable telephones having an external antenna (see Fig. 1).

Crowley's coupling system shields the external antenna (3:7-14), permitting shielded use of the

cellular telephone. Yokoyama's telephone has only an internal antenna and, therefore, is

incompatible with Crowley's antenna transmission coupling arrangement. Accordingly, one of

ordinary skill in the art would not place Yokoyama's telephone into Crowley's docking

arrangement and would not combine these references as suggested in the Office action.

Accordingly, applicants submit that the Examiner has not established a prima facie case for

obviousness with respect to claim 1.

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Further, the Examiner's reasons for why the invention would have been obvious (to make

the phone structurally tough and strong at pages 3 and 4 of the Office action) are not found in the

cited references, but in the present application. Yokoyama, for example, discusses the shielding

case within the resin housing as prior art. In order to reduce the size and weight of the portable

telephone, Yokoyama employs an electrically conductive film in its invention (1:35-41, 4:1-5).

Therefore, Yokoyama teaches to use less metal in the telephone, not more, and effectively

teaches away from the claimed invention. Neither reference teaches to make a portable

telephone structurally tougher or stronger by employing a metal external housing and a resin

housing. Accordingly, applicants submit that the Examiner has not established a prima facie

case for obviousness with respect to claim 1.

In view of the above remarks, applicants respectfully submit that claim 1 is allowable

over Yokoyama in view of Crowley. Claims 2-4, 9 and 10 depend from claim 1. The arguments

provided above with respect to claim 1 also apply to claims 5-8 and 11.

Claims 10 and 11 were objected to for being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but

include allowable subject matter.

If there are any additional fees resulting from this communication, please charge same to

our Deposit Account No. 16-0820, our Order No.: NGB-32439.

Respectfully submitted,

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Date: July 1, 2010

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